British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

We wish to direct attention to two important articles from the London *Morning Chronicle* which we insert elsewhere. The one of the 16th July possesses peculiar interest, inasmuch as it shows that the sentiments of the leading organ of the new government in respect to the question of the River Plate, are in perfect accordance with those of the late leading organ of the former Opposition.

Special Mission of Thos. Samuel Hood, Esq.

From what has been already stated, it might be inferred that the attempt to effect a pacification failed solely through the absence of instructions on the part of Baron Deffaudis to accede to the modification of the fourth proposition as required by the Argentine Government, and acquiesced in beforehand by Lord Aberdeen. There are, however, good grounds to believe that it had been predetermined in the councils of the British and French Plenipotentiaries that peace should not be concluded, and that, even had the Argentine Government submitted to the unfair and galling condition of allowing the blockade to continue beyond the period of the proclamation of the armistice, those diplomatists would have contrived to find some other loophole ultimately to evade at all hazards compliance with the earnestly expressed wishes of their respective Governments. The uniform tenor of their conduct, from the first announcement of the arrival of Mr. Hood in these waters, goes to corroborate this view. Whilst the confidential envoy of the two powers was negotiating here, and at a time when from their avowed ignorance of the bases of the negotiation, a sense of duty ought to have imposed upon them the strictest reserve, they did not scruple to answer communications from the intrusive government of Montevideo in a sense entirely at variance with the letter and spirit of the propositions of of the allied powers. Mr. Ouseley received without making the least remonstrance a note from the *soi-disant* Minister of Foreign Affairs, bearing date the 7th of July, in which the intrusive government declared that in case the least change had occurred in the policy which had hitherto been pursued by Great Britain and France, it was its firm resolve not to yield, but to prosecute the war with as much pertinacity as ever; and this resolution Mr. Ouseley was requested to convey to Mr. Hood. Again the same pretended Minister addressed the two Plenipotentiaries on the 11th July, stating that the "evacuation of the Oriental territory by the Argentine troops was an *indispensable preliminary* to any negotiation whatsoever." Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis unceremoniously endorsed this demand, by answering on the 13th that "that they saw with satisfaction that the Oriental (!) Government firmly adhered to the principle *established* as the basis of any arrangement of the pending questions;" whereas, according to the propositions of the British and French Governments, the withdrawal of the Argentine troops, instead of being an essential preliminary, was to be effected *simultaneously* with the establishment of the armistice and the disarming of the foreigners! Some persons may be disposed to ascribe such singular conduct merely to a want of circumspection, but in doing so they would pay a compliment to the hearts of those diplomatists at the expense of their heads, and in the justice of such a compliment we cannot concur.

If there had not been a disposition to protract the horrors of war, but on the contrary an anxious desire to further the objects of Mr. Hood's pacific mission, would Mr. Ouseley have attempted to subject this gentleman to the humiliation of asking permission of the instrusive Government of Montevideo to allow him to communicate with President Oribe by the port of the Buceo, in possession of the latter and blockaded by the British and French naval forces? Or would he have persisted in endeavouring to abase the official character of that special agent by soliciting the consent of the nominal authority in Montevideo for him to return from President Oribe's encampment, after discharging his mission? The British public will hardly believe in the possibility of such paltry malignity in a representative of H. M's. government without having before them the vouchers that attest it. Here they are:—

Montevideo, 1st August, 1846.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M., has the honor to inform Signior Magariños, Minister of Foreign Relations, that Mr. Hood former Consul General in this capital, and bearer of despatches for the Government of Buenos Ayres, is desirous of communicating, under a flag of truce, with General Oribe, probably by the port of the Buceo.

The Envoy and Admiral of France make no objection to this request, and therefore the undersigned addresses Signior Magariños in order to obtain the consent of the Oriental Government to this step, and thus avoid any misunderstanding.

The undersigned requests H. E. to accept the assurances of his high esteem and distinguished consideration.

W. Gore Ouseley.

H. E. Signior D. Francisco Magariños, &c. &c.

Montevideo, 11th August, 1846.

Sir,

I am informed by Admiral Inglefield, that Mr. Hood, who is at present in the encampment of General Oribe, would probably wish to embark by Lafone's wharf in a boat belonging to H. M's. squadron, in the course of this week. I have been requested, therefore, by the Commander-in-chief to obtain the consent of the Oriental Government to the proposed communication, and I await accordingly Y. E's. answer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant
W. Gore Ouseley.

H. E. Signior D. Francisco Magariños, &c. &c.

If the fomentation of the war, rather than the acceleration of peace, had not been the cherished object of the Plenipotentiaries, would they, far from evincing any conciliatory disposition on the arrival of Mr. Hood, have signalized the commencement of the negotiations by sending a hostile expedition to Maldonado and supplying the foreign mercenaries there with arms and ammunition?

Had they not been anxious to defeat Mr. Hood's mission, would they, contrary to all diplomatic usage, have given publicity to the negotiations before they were brought to a close? Or would they in disobedience of the express commands of their Governments which excluded the Montevideo intrusive authority from all knowledge of the bases of pacification till after they had been adjusted with the Argentine Government and President Oribe, have prematurely communicated them to it in order to enable it to concert such perfidious plans as those disclosed by the intercepted correspondence of Rivera's private Secretary? This correspondence, which Mr. Hood has taken home original, proves beyond a doubt that it had been arranged that in the event of the Argentine Government acceding to Baron Deffaudis's pretension in regard to the continuance of the blockade after a suspension of hostilities having been declared, the period intervening between its acceptance of this condition and the actual establishment of the armistice should be employed in conveying Rivera and his followers to commanding points in the Oriental territory, with a view to supplant by surprise the influence of the legal authorities. How mortifying to see the representatives of the two greatest nations in the world mixed up in such miserable intrigues!

Lastly, had the Ministers of England and France been animated with the least desire of promoting the pacific views of their respective Governments, would they, after the latter in their propositions had so carefully abstained from designating any *de jure* government in the Oriental Republic, acknowledging merely the *fact* of an authority in Montevideo, and the *fact* of President Oribe's undoubted sway in all the rest of the Republic—would they, we say, in manifest contradiction with the honorable principles adopted by their governments, have persisted in styling the nominal authority in Montevideo "Government of the Oriental State?" Or would they, had they not wished to throw every possible obstacle in the way of a pacific arrangement, have raised such contemptible quibbles in regard to the manner in which President Oribe gave in his adhesion to the propositions of the two governments, as those which are contained in the subjoined note? Who ever heard before that the fact of receiving from a man a document or communication in which he assumes a certain character, is equivalent to the acknowledgement of the same? Why, if such a doctrine hold good General Oribe has been long since acknowledged as *de jure* President of the Oriental State not only by the agents of neutral powers in Montevideo but also by the British and French, for all of them have at different times *received* communications from Dr. Villademoros, as Minister of Foreign Affairs of the legal Government.

"Montevideo, August 30th, 1846.

"The acceptance of the bases of the pacification given on the 11th inst. not being signed by General Oribe, but only by Signior Villademoros, who acts in his name, could not be admitted, in this form, by the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, even though that acceptance had not given rise to objections in the substance. In effect that form, which is the one followed by the Governments of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, could not have been regular in the eyes of the Plenipotentiaries, except in the case that they had acknowledged the character of *President of the Republic* assumed by General Oribe, and that of *Minister of Foreign Affairs* given by him to Signior Villademoros.

"This is what the intentions of their Governments, formally expressed in several of their despatches, and sufficiently indicated in the bases of pacification themselves, do not allow them to do.

"The result of a free and constitutional election is

the only thing that could, as they have stated from the first, change their determinations in this respect.

"Mr. Hood has had, therefore, to request General Oribe to sign the bases of the pacification himself, or, at least (in order to conciliate everything) to approve with his signature that of Signior Villademoros. And this latter course is the one which General Oribe has adopted.

"It is true he has given this approbation as a kind of ratification, continuing to assume to himself the title of President and preserving that of Minister to Signior Villademoros. But the undersigned think that the difference of forms does nevertheless exist between the acceptances of the Governments of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and the acceptance of General Oribe, and that it is sufficient to elucidate the reservations made by the Plenipotentiaries, although they have been unwilling to carry their requirements further, in order not to hazard, for mere words, a result so estimable as that of peace.

"Notwithstanding, they conceive it their duty to inform the Government of the Republic of all that has passed, being sufficiently aware of its personal sentiments not to be convinced beforehand that it will appreciate and concur in their ideas of conciliation.

"The undersigned Plenipotentiaries avail themselves with pleasure of this opportunity to renew to H. E. the Minister of Foreign Relations the assurances of their high consideration.

"*W. G. Ouseley.* *Baron Deffaudis.*

"H. E. Signior Margarinos, &c. &c."

The promptness with which President Oribe relinquished from all contention about mere points of form, deprived the sham peacemakers of one of the pretences, which they thought to invoke to give a color to their sinister proceedings. Still they have the effrontery to say that they were not more exigent lest they should endanger the conclusion of peace! This transaction alone, however—even did not so many other of their deeds attest the fact—will be sufficient to prove to the satisfaction of all impartial minds, that Mr. Hood's mission was irrevocably foredoomed by Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis to produce a result not a whit more gratifying to *humanity* and *civilization* than the vaunted mission of "peace" and "friendship" with which they themselves came encharged.

ENGLAND.

[From "Morning Chronicle," London June 11, 1846.]

We congratulate Lord Aberdeen on his prospect of getting out of the very discreditable scrape into which he was led by his agents and informants in the River Plate. Nothing, we trust, will now occur to prevent Mr. Hood from repairing the consequences of Mr. Ouseley's misconduct. A *speedy* settlement of the question is the best reparation we can now make to the Government and people of Buenos Ayres, as well as to our own merchants, for the injury inflicted upon both.

We believe Buenos Ayres was the first of the South American Republics which made a treaty with us; at all events it was one of the first, and a poor return she has received for it. Mr. Canning's object in making these treaties was to place our trade on a firmer and more lasting basis. In those unsettled countries, and with their ephemeral Governments, he foresaw interruptions to our trade from the caprices of our customers. The treaty was to be the safeguard of the merchants against these and other dangers from the same quarter. One very valuable privilege which it conferred on them was the security of their property after death, by keeping it out of the local courts. But Mr. Canning's treaties are obsolete now. The danger comes from the opposite quarter. It is from the attacks of their own Government, and during their life, that the merchants require protection for their property. Deliver us from our friends, they may well say, and we are not afraid of those whom we used to think our enemies.

It is curious to see the different measures of justice that are meted out to different parties. Sometime mere vested interests, of the most questionable origin, are treated with the greatest gentleness; at others, lawfully acquired property is swept away without the slightest remorse. Propose a reduction in the sugar or timber duties, and you hear from a hundred tongues of the injustice it will inflict on the colonists; or offer to abolish some abuse of fees which have been unjustly exacted, and the most immaculate admit the propriety of compensation. But here are a number of persons, engaged in a straightforward and respectable calling, who are suddenly robbed of the whole or a great part of their property, and driven out of their trade, from the caprice, ignorance, or insouciance of a Minister, and scarcely a voice is raised against the enormity.

We are bold to say there never was a more iniquitous measure than this blockade. It is a cruelly harsh one. A merchant has large sums of money due to him; it prevents him from getting paid. He has a large stock of goods on hand; it prevents him from selling them. He holds a large quantity of produce for shipment; it forbids him to ship it. The settlers, whether farmer, artizan, or labourer, are all equally punished, in the loss of their trade and employment. Those we have spoken of are British subjects. The natives of course suffer too, though in a different way and degree. Moreover, it is without any object. It leads to nothing. Neither is there any just cause for it. Buenos Ayres has given us no offence. In that discreditable document—the most so perhaps in latter times that has borne the signature of a British Minister—in which the determination to blockade Buenos Ayres is announced, none is assigned which can at all justify such a measure. The trumpery charges which have been furnished by the anti-Buenos Ayres faction located at Montevideo, and are served up as a *rechauffée* by the mediators, all amount to nothing. What if the Buenos Ayres Government *did* order its fleet to sail without informing Mr. Ouseley of it? What if it calls people by inappropriate names? What if, after we had robbed it of its fleet, its soldiers broke into a light house and extinguished a light? What if it has doubted our friendly intentions, or shown a dislike to us, in spite of our introducing, as Mr. Ouseley states, "the advantages of capital and labour, of manufactures and of arts?" What if these sentiments have been expressed in the assembly which Mr. Ouseley says is "*styled* 'Hall of Representatives,'" and publicly applauded in the streets? What of all this, and a thousand-fold more of such trumpery? The greater part, if true, is quite natural under the circumstances, and scarcely even to be blamed. But even were it otherwise, would it give us any right to blockade them, or make it a whit less ridiculous on our parts that by doing so we destroy our own trade and ruin our own traders?

When this preposterous measure was first concocted, the parties who planned it felt that some plausible pretext was necessary to give a fair colouring to it in the eyes of the public. Availing themselves of the popular feeling in favour of anything savouring of freedom or extension of trade, they hit upon the expedient of representing it as a monstrous assumption on the part of the Buenos Ayres Government that it would not relinquish its jurisdiction over the internal waters of the Confederation, and open its coasting trade to the flags of foreigners. It was not sufficient that the countries lying on the rivers should be supplied, by the *local* dealers, with our goods as heretofore. We must take this internal trade into our own hands, and carry it on under our own flag. For nearly forty years we have been trading with Buenos Ayres, and no such demand was ever before made or thought of by us. Mr. Canning, in his treaty of 1825, laid no claim to the privilege, but merely des red to stipulate that our traders should be permitted to go to such ports as other foreigners went to. In the treaty also of 1828 between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, concluded with our cognizance, an article was introduced binding the two contracting parties to keep the navigation of these waters free for the use of *their own subjects*, which fairly leads to the inference that it was considered no one else had any right to it. More latterly Lord Aberdeen has admitted the same thing. Notwithstanding all this, however, the free navigation of these waters had been made the *cheval de bataille* throughout the affair. To disguise the monstrous injustice of this pretension, the importance of what was falsely represented as a *new* trade has been ridiculously exaggered. We predicted, some time since, that in running after the shadow we should probably lose the substance. How has it turned out? So long back as the 2nd of February the *Times* told us, "The success of the operations which have already "been undertaken *has opened to foreign trade those* "*internal provinces of South America* which have "hitherto been only accessible to our merchants "through the port of Buenos Ayres." Three months have elapsed since that glorious announcement was made. Of course our merchants and manufacturers have been all activity to get a slice of the profits of this new and lucrative trade. As some honourable member will probably be moving for a return of the cargoes that have been despatched, we will, in order to save him the trouble, anticipate the return he would get to it. We may suppose his motion would be for a *Return of the cargoes of British manufactured goods that have been despatched from the port of Liverpool, in the three months commencing on the 10th of February and ending on the 10th of May, 1846, for the ports of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and the newly opened countries up the rivers Parana and Uruguay, specifying the value of the same;* and the answer to it would be—

Cargoes, NONE; *value* NIL.

In former years, the amount of our exports to our two old accustomed ports, Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, used to be at the rate of about a million of pounds sterling per annum. Since the "*opening of the internal provinces to foreign* "*trade*" it has fallen—*old and new together*—to NIL. Is not this, in truth, throwing away the substance for the shadow?

Again we congratulate Lord Aberdeen on the prospect of putting an end to such a state of things.

[From "Morning Chronicle" London, July 16, 1846.]

The publicity of the change of policy on the part of the late Government with reference to the twin republics of the River Plate, and of their determination to put an end to the violent proceedings of their functionaries against the people and rulers of those countries, having greatly tended to moderate the anxiety that prevailed regarding the position of British interests in that quarter, we have felt it as no slight privilege to be relieved from the duty of compelling public attention to proceedings which were by no means calculated to enhance our national character in the eyes of the world. Nevertheless, that such of our readers as may have taken an interest in the question might not lose the thread of the events that have been passing in those ill-used regions, we have from time to time furnished them with extracts of private correspondence and other information from thence, which will have enabled them to form a pretty clear and accurate judgment upon the merits of this extraordinary affair. To ourselves it cannot of course, but be gratifying that all the information which comes to hand, in exactly the same proportion as it throws light upon the scene, the actors, and the events, has the collateral effect of confirming with singular accuracy the correctness of the view which we took of the question from the first. At the risk of some little unpopularity, and in opposition to the assertions of parties who had deceived a Minister, a contemporary of "voice" almost as "potential," and the public, we showed the utter absence of justification for our hostilities, their inefficacy for effecting our proposed objects, and the worthlessness of these, even if effected. In what had been undertaken there was the triple defect, that it was contrary to all justice, suicidal of our own interests, and attempted by means ridiculously inefficient, and even inapplicable. No charge was made by us against the Buenos Ayres or Oriental Government, and yet against both were waging fierce war. We were supporting a band of foreigners against a whole nation, headed by its chosen authorities, and this to maintain its *independence*. That this obligation devolved upon us, rather than upon anybody else, we disproved by quoting a treaty by which it was delegated to two *other* powers, and to which we had, though invited refused to be a party. A population of horsemen, careering over interminable plains and wilds, are to be subdued by a series of naval operations along a fringe of coast; and in order to coerce Generals Rosas and Oribe, the property of our own and other foreign merchants was condemned to be locked up by a blockade, if on shore, and to be burnt, sunk, and destroyed, without mercy, if afloat.

The result of these proceedings has been such as their immorality merited and we foretold. The blockade has nearly ruined the merchants; their paper debts are depreciated one-half; the opening of the rivers and the expedition up the Parana has proved a bubble; the army of General Oribe has *not* disbanded: the people of Buenos Ayres have *not* risen against their Government; Paz has turned out good for nought, the men of Corrientes and Entrerios have declined the invitation of the *Times* to be made free; General Urquiza, refusing the bribe of being appointed governor over two provinces of which he is already uncontrolled master, remains faithful to Buenos Ayres; and at the end of a year, all we have accomplished is to rally the people of the two countries round their respective Governments with increased cordiality, and to make them unanimous in their determination to resist what they justly regarded as an unprovoked aggression.

We think it is fortunate that Lord Aberdeen discovered his mistake in time to enable him, whilst still the organ of the Government, to make the

amende honorable to the injured parties, and hold out the hand of friendship to them. Nobody in this country would for a moment imagine him capable of knowingly doing an injustice; but abroad, and by those who have suffered in this affair, he might not be so lightly acquitted. His ready acknowledgment of his error, and willingness to make reparation, are honorable alike to himself and the nation. Had the doing of it been left to the new Government, the change might have been attributed to party spirit, and a wish to condemn the policy of their predecessors; whereas, as it is, it furnishes a proof that none of the influential parties in this country would intentionally inflict wrong upon a foreign power, however weak, or persist in it when sensible of their error.

Notwithstanding the self-laudation we have thought ourselves entitled to indulge upon the acuteness of our penetration and the correctness of our foresight in this matter, we do not mind confessing that in one particular our anticipations fell short of the truth. It is no blame to us, however, that we did not *realize* the extent to which the Buenos Ayres Government would carry its calmness and moderation, because we were not aware of the severity of the trial to which it was to be exposed, nor of the inordinate lengths to which the attacks upon it would be carried. But even though we had known all beforehand, we certainly should not have been prepared for so temperate and dignified a course, under so great provocations, as it has been our good fortune to witness. It must be remembered, that at the same moment that the most hostile acts were being committed by the British functionaries in the river against the Government and people of Buenos Ayres, Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel were holding the most friendly language to them in Parliament; so that they stood in the provoking situation of a person who is loaded with protestations of esteem and regard by the master of the house, whilst the footman kicks him out of doors. Looking at all the circumstances, we do not hesitate to say that there is no Government in Europe, not the most civilized, to whom conduct such as that of the Argentine rulers would not in a like situation do honour; and we shall feel disappointed, after this proof of what they are capable of if they do not, at the termination of the contest, persist in the same mild and temperate course; and so negative the character for inhumanity which, justly or unjustly, has been fastened upon them.

A heavy responsibility rests with those—amongst whom we regret to know there are some of our own countrymen—who, for their own unlawful and selfish ends, have been the pripcipal, if not the sole cause of the long continuance of the unfortunate state of affairs in the Plate. Because one man, or set of men, may have farmed the door and window tax, the bread monopoly, and post-office revenue; because another had bought the forts, government-house, public market-place, and chamber of representatives; a third, half-a-dozen islands valuable as fishing and sealing stations; a fourth, the privilege of navigating by steam the interior waters, after British blood and treasure should have forced them open; and because the whole together had appropriated to themselves the Customs import and export duties of the entire republic for we know not how mang years, with the proviso that they should collect them by their own servants, and with unlimited power to vex and harass the commercial world at their pleasure;—because these and a host more of scandalous bargains may have been made with a profligate and intrusive band miscalled a government (many of the members of which doubtless had a share in them), two nations were to be kept at bloody strife, an internecine war to be lighted between kindred people, a vast continent to be devoured by fire and sword, the commerce of the world with these regions to be stopped, and the British Government, forsooth to send twenty thousand men, infantry and cavalry, to keep out the chosen authorities, and enforce these make-believe transfers. Some months ago we said of these gentry, that only give them rope enough and they would do the rest. They have taken us at our word, and by their increased eagerness in the scramble for plunder, their hot haste in urging forward the deeds of violence, their spiteful endeavours to goad the Buenos Ayres Government into retaliatory acts in order to widen the breach and their impudent attempt to get the British nation to back them up in their nefarious schemes, they have accomplished our prediction. British enterprise is a noble quality, and the British merchant in foreign countries is specially deserving of the protection of his Government; but both change their character when they diverge from legitimate commercial pursuits into local loanmongering or trafficking in the way we have described. For such of her sons as exile themselves to serve as the channels by which her multifarious manufactures are distributed throughout the world, the nation will ever hold herself bound to interfere, if need be, to the full extent of her powers; but to those who mistaking their duty as foreigners in a foreign country, choose to identify themselves with local factions, to become partizans or instigators of discord and revolution, to seek to make their profit by them, and to prolong them for that purpose, she owns no such obligation. For such, and in support of their usurious bargains, this country, we trust, will never draw the sword, be it in a little or a great war. We hope the disappointment of the Monte Video loan jobbers may be a warning for time to come to our countrymen in foreign parts to restrict themselves to their proper business as merchants, and to avoid interfering in the politics of the countries their lot may be cast in, except in so far as by friendly counsel and example it may be in their power to sway them to good and beneficent purposes.

UNITED STATES.

[From "Nantucket Warder," July 15th 1846.]

Awful Calamity—About One-third of our Town in Ruins—About 1,000,000 *of Property Destroyed.* About eleven o'clock on Monday night, the most destructive fire that ever occurred in this place, broke out. It was discovered in the hat store of Wm. H. Geary, from whence it diverged with a rapidity that appalled the stoutest hearts.

Buildings were blown up, but the fiery elements seemed to have gained the ascendency, and for hours it appeared as though all human efforts to stop their destructive progress would prove futile. A scene of devastation meets the eye, that beggars description. Many persons have lost their all.

The Selectmen engaged for the night 100 men to watch the burnt district, and about 100 more were employed by individuals. A sufficient number of engines were in attendance. The county records were saved.

It is impossible at the present moment to form a correct estimate of the amount of property destroyed. We have heard it variously estimated at from 900,000 to a million of dollars, on which there is a small amount of insurance.

The steamboat company despatched the Telegraph at 8 A. M., to meet and receive the passengers of the Massachusetts; the Massachusetts, to return to New Bedford, and leave again for this place, arriving same evening. The commendable object of the company in this movement, was to give as early information as possible to our citizens abroad, whose premises have been destroyed.

It is estimated that between three and four hundred buildings have been destroyed.

It is very remarkable that no lives were lost; two or three were injured more or less severely. About 30 kegs of powder were used in blowing up about as many buildings, and proved very efficient.

A detachment of the crews of United States schooners Gallatin and Wave, headed by their officers, performed ample service, and are entitled to the warmest thanks of our citizens; and in particular to ours, for their generous and effective aid in removing the materials of the Mirror office.

An appeal to the Public.—Our community have been visited with an awful calamity. A large part of the business portion of our town has been laid waste by fire. A section embracing nearly all of our provision, groceries and dry goods, seven oil factories, a large number of mechanics' shops, and hundreds of other buildings, hundreds of families are rendered homeless at a very short notice. Many must be extremely destitute, and all of us very likely to be incommoded by a scarcity of provisions, which must shortly follow. Should you find it a reasonable duty to forward to a suffering community somewhat of your bounty, you may be assured that the distribution of favors shall be promptly and very cheerfully attended to. Signed by the Selectmen of Nantucket.

Communication with the Pacific by the Isthmus of Panama.

The English Government has granted $100,000 per annum to the royal company of transatlantic steam navigation, for the establishment of a post route to the Pacific across the Isthmns. Each month a steamer will depart from Panama for Valparaiso and Lima, touching at Guayaquil, Payta, Lambayique, Huanchaco, Cosmo, Callao, Pisco, Islay, Arica, Iquique, Cobija, Copiapa, Huasco, and Coquimbo, arriving at Valparaiso the 24th or 25th of every month. The company at London have published the following notice:—"A steam packet will leave Southampton the 17th of every month, and, by the way of Jamaica, proceed to Chagres, where letters and passengers will arrive the 20th or 21st of the following month. The price of passage is, for a forward state-room, $250; for an after state-room, $300; this price includes every thing excepting wines and liquors. At Chagres, the vessel will stop for the discharge of passengers and letters destined to ports on the Pacific. On return, with passengers and the mail, the steamers touch at Jamaica, Havana, and the Bermudas. At Havana, the passengers from Chagres, who have paid $80, find a steamer departing every month for New-Orleans, and packets to New-York. Mr. Perry, the English Consul at Panama, is the agent of the company. The rate of freight for precious metals, moneys or ingots, comprising all expenses across the Isthmus, and to their delivery at the Bank of England, is 3 1-3 per cent. For precious stones of all species, unwrought and paying no duty, the freight is 2 3-4 per cent. ad valorem, paying as before; on jewelry, subject to duty and delivered at Southampton, the freight is 2 1-2 per cent.

Advertisements.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

THE Undersigned having taken the house No 6 Calle de la Piedad (half a square from the Alameda) offers superior accommodation with board, and every attendance, and hopes from the attention which will be paid to the comforts of those who favor him with their patronage, and from the suitable locality of the house for Gentlemen in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction.

HUGH WHITE.

To Let.

In a Central Situation.

TWO or three rooms, with or without furniture—with breakfast if required.

Apply to the Commercial Rooms, 59 Calle do 25 de Mayo.

American Pegged Boot AND Shoe Manufactory,

Calle de la Catedral, No. 82, one door from Calle de Cangallo towards the Plaza.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment respectfully advise the public that they have now on hand all kinds of Boots and Shoes, consisting in part of

	Pegged boots,	fine	and coarse.	
	Do.	half-boots	do.	do.
Men's	do.	brogans	do.	do.
Boys'	do.	do.	do.	do.
Children's	pegged	botines	do.	do.
Women's	do.	do.	and shoes.	

Together with a general and complete assortment of every description of ready made work in this line, too numerous to enumerate, such as are usually imported from North America and Europe. Every article in the store has been made in the same manufactory by Journeymen who have had great experience in their profession in North America.

The work is made from the best materials and fresh, as all the leather worked in this establishment is dressed and finished in the same manufactory, thus affording an additional advantage over work imported from other countries. All orders will be promptly attended to when accompanied with *Cash*. Produce of this country will be taken in exchange for boots and shoes when large quantities are wanted.

A liberal discount will be made to those who purchase to sell again.

Notice to Boys.

WANTED, 12 or 15 stout, hearty boys of the age of 15 to 17 years, as apprentices to the Pegged Boot and Shoe business. Apply at Calle de la Catedral, No. 82.

French Calf-skins and Morrocos.

AT the Leather Store, Nos. 111 and 112 Calle de la Piedad, are to be had in lots to suit purchasers, French calf-skins and Morrocos of very superior quality, together with a general assortment of leather of all kinds, dressed in this country. Also a complete assortment of French lining-skins, of all colours. Shoe thread and findings, &c. &c.

Calle de la Piedad, 4th door above Calle del Perú.

Wm. & Richard Daws

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that having had some years experience in the Undertaking business, they intend carrying on the same in all its branches, having a fine assortment of Coffins and Coffin Furniture of all classes on hand. Any person who should be under the necessity of requiring any of the above articles will meet with every attention and quick dispatch on the most reasonable terms, by calling or leaving their orders at No. 200 or 202 Calle de la Paz.

N.B. Blinds made to order, old ones repaired and painted.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

October 3.—*Wind N.*

Arrived, United States brig of war Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington, from Montevideo 1st inst.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, 6 guns, Captain Francisco Xavier d'Alcantara, for Montevideo.

Passengers—Messieurs Charles Rodewald, C. Calvo, J. Lezica, David Krutisch, Michael Lehman, Adolphus G. Oxhufwud, Wenceslas Capdevila. Mesdames Matilde Capdevila de Calvo and Etelvina Calvo.

October 4.—*Wind S.E., very fresh.*

Sailed, French brig of war Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier, apparently for Colonia.

October 5.—*Wind S.E.*

Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Serra Cassano, Commander, from Montevideo 4th inst.

Passengers, Messieurs Charles H. Twyford, lady and family, John Wyatt Smith, George Gibson and sister, Hugh McIntire, John Kearns, William Allen, Gustavus A. Swasey, lady and family, Reverend Francisco A. Alvarez, José Victor Achaval, Juan Carranza, Laplane, Fiacre, Alais, James Morchausen, and others, in all 64.

October 6.—*Wind S.E.*

Arrived, French brig of war Malouine, 4 guns, Lieut. R. de Resencoat apparently from Colonia.

Sailed, French brig of war Malouine, 4 guns, Lieut. R. de Resencoat, down the river.

October 7.—*Wind S.E., strong, nearly a gale.*

No arrivals or sailings.

October 8.—*Wind E., strong.*

No arrivals or sailings.

October 9.—*Wind S., fresh, slight rain.*

Arrived, H. B. M. steam sloop Alecto, Commander F. W. Austen, from the Paraná.

H. B. M. schooner Ranira, Mate N. B. Bedingfield, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., arrived at Montevideo 6th and sailed thence 8th inst., with the August mail from England.

Passengers, Mrs. Tidblom, daughters and female servant—Messrs. Henry Gres, John Tein, Jean Lafourcade and Captain Joseph Sprott.

Sailed, H. B. M. steam sloop Alecto down the river.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

September 29.

Spanish brig Lindo, Jaime Ferrer, from Havana 23rd July.

September 30.

Danish brig Atlante, Christian Hansen, from Hamburg 23rd June.

Spanish brig Convenio de Vergara, E. Luengas, from Santos 14th ult.

Spanish polacre Juanita, Macias, from Barcelona 19th July.

October 1st.

Spanish brig Unico, P. Roig, from Barcelona 7th and Tarragona 15th July, arrived at Teneriffe 29th and sailed thence 4th August.

British brig Lawson, R. Ewart, from Liverpool 23rd July.

Danish brig Jupiter, Z. Iverson, from Hamburg 15th July.

October 2.

American brig Russian, J. C. Carter, from Boston 27th July.

Hamburg brig Express, J. D. Cohrs, from Hamburg 6th July.

Brazilian polacre Aguila Florida, A. Pintos, from St. Catherine's 17th ult.

American brig George Ottis, A. Manson, from Parnaguá 24th ult.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope.

UNITED STATES—Brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington,

FRENCH—Sloop of war Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.

SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Seaffiero.

Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Serra-Cassano.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (10th inst.) completes the 378th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday........78
Sunday........63
Monday........68
Tuesday........63
Wednesday........59
Thursday........54
Friday........56

We have advices from Rio Janeiro, *per* H. B. M's. schooner *Ranira*, to the 27th ult. Mr. Hood arrived there on the 20th at 8 A. M. and left again on the 22nd at 7 P. M., in the *Gorgon*, for England. Sir Charles Hotham sailed in the *Devastation*, on the 20th, for the coast of Africa. Sir Thomas Herbert had not yet arrived, but was daily expected, though letters by the packet state that the *Raleigh* was still cruizing in the Channel.

The news from Europe is rather important. The Sugar Bill had passed the House of Commons by a large majority. Another attempt had been made upon the life of Louis Philippe, but, happily without any bad result. On the 29th July half a million of people being assembled in the garden of the Tuilleries to celebrate the "three glorious days," the King, accompanied by the Queen and Royal Family, presented himself in the windows of the Palace, when Joseph Henri, a man of 51 years of age, who was concealed behind the statue of *Venus accroupée* fired, without effect, two pistol shots at the group of illustrious personages. It is pretended that the assassin was out of his mind The Ministerial party in France had triumphed in the elections. Out of 422 returns that had been received, 263 were favourable to the Conservatives and only 159 to the opposition, although the latter had been successful in Paris. There had been serious disturbances in different parts of the kingdom. In Montpellier military force had to be called out to disperse the mob, who, after insulting the electors, were about to attack them. On the 9th of August a council of Ministers was held at the Chateau d'Eu at which the Duke de Broglie was to be present. Marshal Soult having determined to withdraw from public life, it was said that the Duke would be appointed President of the Council in his room without a portfolio, but the Paris correspondent of the *Times* asserts that the post will be given to M. Guizot. The Plenipotentiaries of Holland and Belgium signed in the Palace of the Hague, on the 29th of July, a treaty of commerce, which puts an end to their disagreements. The Spanish Government had ordered an army of 30,000 men to assemble on the frontiers of Portugal. The state of the relations between the two countries was anything but satisfactory.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,

I would earnestly beg through the medium of your columns respectfully to call the attention of the Baron D'Anvare, Commanding the Sardinian vessels of war in the River Plate, to the important services which the Sardinian schooner of war *Ninfa* is now rendering to the commercial community in both cities by the conveyance of correspondence between this port and Montevideo (a service which is still more enchanced from the long delays to which H. B. M's. Packets have been of late ordinarily subjected at the latter port,) and to solicit that such vessel be still allowed to continue plying between the above mentioned places.

Although I understand the officer commanding the *Ninfa* has stated his ignorance of the fact which has induced me to take the liberty of thus addressing the Baron, viz., that the Ninfa will on her return to Montevideo be disarmed, I have obtained information to this effect from respectable authority, and urged therefore by a natural anxiety for commercial interests I lose no time in taking this step.

I am sir

Your obedient servant.

Mercator.

Advertisements.

Wanted,

BY an English Mercantile House, a Young Man, who writes a good hand, and is conversant with the general routine of a counting house.

Apply to Messrs. CHAS. TAYLEUR & Co.,

No. 45, Calle de Maypu.

Mrs. Jane Traynor,

STRAW BONNET MAKER,

BEGS leave to acquaint her friends and the public in general that she still continues to clean Straw and Leghorn Bonnets at her residence Calle Tucuman, No. 91.

Straw and Tuscan Bonnets cleaned and turned in the neatest manner, and all kind of fancy straws; also, gentlemen's Leghorn and Chili hats on the most moderate terms.

Lamp Oil.

Of first rate quality, for sale at No. 102 Calle Corrientes.
September 30th 1846.

Mrs. McGaw

BEGS leave to inform her friends that she has several Rooms unoccupied, and can accommodate gentlemen or families with board and lodging, at No. 33 Calle de Cangallo.
Sept. 2, 1846.

FURNISHED ROOMS to be Let, for single Gentlemen. In Calle de Corrientes, No. 130, half a square from Calle del Perú, a sitting room and bed-room furnished in the modern style. Apply at the premises.

Notice.

TO be sold at a moderate price, a fine strong Pianoforte beautiful tone, and can be inspected at Mr. Macome's No 62, Calle del 25 de Mayo, at the dwelling house of Mrs Booth.

DIED,

On the 5th inst., aged 37 years, Helen, wife of David Robertson, a native of Edinburg Scotland. Her remains were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetry on the 6th, by a large number of her friends and countrymen.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	400	á	402	each,
Do. Patriot	396	á	397	do.
Plata, macuquina	21	á	21½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	24	á	24½	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	23½	á	24	do.
Six per cent. Stock	at par			
Exchange on England	2d.			nominal.
Do. France	32	á	34	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	22	á		per patacon.
Do. Montevideo	at par.			per cent. prem.
Do. United States	20	á	21	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	56	á	58	per pesada.
Do. France	46	á	52	do.
Do. North America	43	á	45	do.
Do. Spain	47	á	52	do.
Do. salted	43	á	45	do.
Do. Horse	24	á	25	do. each
Calf skins	45	á	48	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	26	á	27	per dozen
Do. fine	36	á	37	do.
Deer skins	without price			
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	4½	á	5	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	without price			
Horse hair, short	44	á	45	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	50	á	60	do.
Do. long	110	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	18	á	20	do.
Do. picked	without price			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do.			do
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	á	35	do.
Tallow, pure	without price			do.
Do. raw	17	á	18	do.
Do. with grease	22	á	23	do.
Jerked beef	none.			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	200	á	250	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	without price			do.
Hide cuttings	8	á	9	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price			
Do. black	14	á	15	do.
Salted tongues	9	á	10	per dozen.
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega
Discount	1¼	á	2	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 410 dollars The lowest price 396 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2d The lowest do. 2d., no transaction. Ounces 72 shillings. Exchange on England only done at 71 to 72 shillings the ounce.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.